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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

SAILING OF THE PACKET.

THIS vessel left port on the 24th of Feb. having on board 56 emigrants and two missionaries of the Prot. Epis. Church, Messrs. Hoffman and Rambo, who are to be stationed at Cape Palmas. Mr. Zion Harris of the Republic of Liberia, who has spent some time in our city, went out as passenger, also a native convert named Musa, formerly an attendant on the Rev. Mr. Minor. We have, generally, been able to give a good account of the sailing of the Packet, at least to say “all went off well;” but in the present instance we are obliged to acknowledge the contrary. True, nothing really disastrous occurred, but every thing seemed to go wrong—events seemed to run against each other. In the first place, many, very many were disappointed in not having their freight taken, owing to its not being pre-engaged or forwarded until after the vessel was filled up. Then, on the day fixed upon for sailing, the 20th, the harbour was frozen over and nothing could be done, but wait. On the 24th the Packet was towed through the ice, and after making two or three harbours at night and running down the bay, in the day time, in a gale of wind, she at last got into Hampton Roads, where she was on Tuesday morning, 6th of March, then 12 days from Baltimore, waiting a fair wind, which we trust she had on Wednesday. In addition to this, two parties of emigrants arrived too late for the Packet, 22 persons altogether, who are obliged now to wait another opportunity. The emigrants were made as comfortable during the long storm as circumstances would admit of, and none, we are happy to learn from the Capt., suffered seriously.

Another vessel will leave this port for Sinoe, the most eastern settlement in the Republic of Liberia, on the 20th of April, via Savannah, at the latter place she is expected to take on board some 250 emigrants. It is not certain that she will touch at Monrovia, therefore it is not probable that those desiring to send freight to that port would like to send by this opportunity. Letters, however, would at once be forwarded to Monrovia, Bassa and Cape Palmas.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger)

MONROVIA, December 8th, 1848.

I arrived here on the evening of the 30th of October, after a tedious passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. We anchored about a mile distant from the wharves, outside of a sand-bar. On perceiving the vessel a number of kroo-men made for it, and boarded us *sans ceremonie*. They are as fine fellows as can be produced in any country. A number of them are tattooed down their foreheads, from their hair to the tips of their noses. They follow the business of unloading vessels—that is, of boating goods over the bar to the wharves. They are astonishingly active, and run about in the rigging of the vessel with as much ease, and with as little apparent fear, as though they were regular sailors.

All on board who were citizens of Liberia took boats and went ashore, it being 8 o'clock P. M. I accompanied them to the house of Mr. Francis Payne, (Mayor of the city,) and there found a large number of persons assembled to welcome home their beloved pastor, Rev. Jas. S. Payne.*

The next morning I was awakened by the twittering and singing of a host of the feathered tribe, and on opening the shutters, the magnificent sight of a tropical evergreen was presented to my view. It was the garden of Mr. Teage, with beds of culinary vegetables, and a profusion of orange, lime and other, to me unknown, trees, crowded with fruit, and a great number of beautiful flowers; among them the China rose, which is in perpetual bloom; also, the coffee and papaw tree, from the fruit of which a pie can be made, that no epicure can distinguish from a green apple pie.

This city is situated upon a point of land running N. W. into the Atlantic Ocean, and is called Cape Monserado.

Vessels approach it on the North side—if large, they anchor outside of the bar—but small vessels pass the bar, and unload at the wharves, where are about a dozen large stores, the foundations of which are built of rough broken gray granite; the other parts some finished with bricks, and some with boards. These wharves are at the junction of the Mesurado river, Stockton creek, and the sea. From them one has to climb a rugged hill some two hundred yards, to reach the semi-flat, where are situated the residences of the citizens. The city is built of stone or slate coloured granite foundation. On the Northwest there is a high eminence, on which an impregnable fort, called "Fort Norris," is constructed, having on it a number of large guns pointing upon the sea. On it also is situated a lighthouse, where different coloured flags at times are hoisted as signals of the approach of vessels in different directions.

From this lighthouse, a gentle slope runs East and Southeast. In the Southeast direction it widens off to a flat, stretching to the sea on the South side of the cape. That to the East runs about a mile through the city, and meets at the base of another hill, less in size, named Fort Hill, and then rises gradually, forming a handsome natural concave valley. This Fort Hill is in the centre of the city, and on it are stationed some half dozen cannons, pointing in every direction, which can sweep the sea on both the North and South sides of the cape at the same time. The elevation is such that the guns can play over the tops of the houses that lie between them and the sea. The same may be said of Fort Norris, on the lighthouse hill, as there is a broad margin between it and the sea, now thickly covered with trees and brushes, capable of containing a considerable town, over which the guns may roar in its protection. On viewing the position of this city,

*Mr. Payne came to this city to receive ordination.

one is reminded of Quebec, as it, like that city, can be made a Gibraltar. Fort Hill affords a sublime and magnificent view.

As every house has a large garden attached to it, the occupied portion of Monrovia covers quite a large area. The houses are large and airy, and the most of them have large porches back and front.

The foundations are built on rough broken granite for about a story high; on this is built what is called the first floor; the lower parts are used as the people use cellars in the United States. The kitchens are situated in the rear of the great houses.

A considerable number of persons live in thatched houses, built with reeds, plastered outside with mud, and lined on the inner side with country made matting; natives will build such, twenty-five or thirty feet square, for about fifteen dollars' worth of goods or tobacco, and they can be made so as to be quite comfortable. The building stone is got on the spot.

A number of everlasting fences are built of this stone, merely piled up in a line, without cement. The court house is a substantial stone building; the first floor is paved with bricks, which is the court room. The upper floor is the Senate chamber; from its glassless windows Northwest, a fine view is had of the Mesurado and St. Paul rivers. On the St. Paul, I am told a number of settlements are formed. There are also along it a number of fine farms, owned by gentlemen residing in the city. Persons are conveyed there in canoes.

I have eaten some syrup made on one of the farms, and I think it superior to any I ever tasted. I had the pleasure of seeing a militia muster; among them was one company dressed in a uniform originally owned by a volunteer company from Philadelphia. They numbered about one hundred and sixty or seventy. Col. Yates manœuvred them.

They have here a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian Church, each of a very respectable size—no galleries. I attended a benevolent society's celebration. After speechifying, came on eating, in Philadelphia style. I understand that there are two literary and debating societies here; but neither is now open.

Like the Philadelphians, the people here have a good many suppers. I have attended several—one quite large—numbering about two hundred persons. The 1st of December was the anniversary of a battle fought against the natives some years ago. It was celebrated by firing cannon, and mustering, and an excellent oration—not a windy affair, "full of sound and fury," but a close, compact, *multum in parvo* speech.

The United States man-of-war Porpoise has hooked up a suspicious vessel, and sent her to some of your ports. The President has not arrived from England—we have a rumor here that England has recognized this Republic. The Congress is in session—the President pro tem. fills the chair in the Senate—the Vice-President read a message to the houses assembled in the Senate chamber. I could say a good deal about the manners, customs, and appearance of the natives, but I think this letter will suffice for this time.

JOHN LEWIS.

ARGUMENTS FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

All the developments of society in this country are rapidly tending to work out and manifest this great principle, that the only safe and sure method of elevating the African race, and conferring upon them those civil, social, and political privileges, which are the common birthright of the human family, is to separate them from the Anglo Saxon race. Some of the Slave States are beginning to feel that their presence is a burden which

is almost intolerable, and are casting about them for some method to rid themselves of this incubus upon their prosperity, which so greatly impedes their progress in the march of improvement; whilst the Free States, in their vicinity, are becoming every year more fixed and settled in their policy of prohibiting their introduction amongst them. Whether this desire to get rid of them on the one hand, and not to receive them on the other, be right or wrong, we undertake not to settle at the present time. It is, however, a fixed fact which cannot be changed until society is completely revolutionized in its present modes of thought and feeling, and as a fact it has to be met and dealt with by the Philanthropist. He must frame his plans to meet the condition of society as it actually exists, and not as he would have it to be.

That the tendency of public opinion in the free States is such as we have described, is becoming every year more manifest, especially in those which border on the territory of slavery, and are exposed to the immigration of this class of population. A few of the States in the extreme parts of the Union that feel secure against any considerable influx of this population, may, for the sake of a show of consistency, place upon their statute books laws that recognize the civil and social equality of the colored man; but just let any large number of that class make their appearance among them, and assert their rights and exercise them, and those statutes will soon disappear. Those which are much exposed to the evil, are already beginning to take more decided action. Take the following resolution, which has just passed the Illinois State Convention, by a vote of 92 to 43, as an example:

"The legislature shall, at its first session, under the amended Constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to, and settling in this State; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into this State for the purpose of setting them free: *Provided*, that when this Constitution is submitted to the people of this State, for their adoption or rejection, the foregoing shall be submitted to them to be voted on separately as a section of said Constitution, and if a majority of all the votes cast for and against the same shall be for its adoption, then, in that case, the same shall form a section of the new Constitution; but if a majority shall be against its adoption, then the same shall be rejected."

A Virginian who has lately been travelling in New England, thus bears testimony to the state of public opinion even there, where we would suppose that this feeling would not exist, if anywhere. He says:

"Freedom of a personal character to go and come, to drink, to idle, to commit mischief, they have; but freedom, social and political, even the North refuses them. Accordingly, I told the Abolitionist, 'If you will do for the blacks you have, what you say we must do for ours, we will furnish you the raw material to manufacture into citizens, as we furnish you cotton to make calicoes.' In all conversations with Abolitionists, the question was pressed, 'what are we to do with the slaves if we emancipate?' Not one of any intelligence, professed any willingness to take them off our hands. Witness the trouble growing out the celebrated case of Randolph's slaves. Northern people are passing them by. They will not take them in any capacity into their houses, if others can be found. They are driven from omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and even portage. White men will not labour with them. The 'vox populi' has decreed, 'You may reason, expostulate, harangue, quote the 'Declaration,' abuse the South, even try by example to enforce your theories—but, after all, you had as well reason against the ukase of the Russian despot. The slavery of the Negro race is a slavery to colour.' There has never been just such another case. It is a great

fact, as we believe fulfilment of prophecy of nearly 5,000 years standing, and there is no use in fighting against facts. You cannot reason them into existence, and you cannot cavil them out of existence.

"So long, then, as you must sit, stand, walk, ride, dwell, eat, sleep *here*, and the negro *there*, he cannot be free in any part of the country. His home is not here. Reasonable and thinking men, North as well as South, are seeing and feeling the true state of the case. Ten years ago, scarcely a pulpit in Massachusetts was open to the Agent of the Colonization Society, and now a large majority cordially welcome him. One of the marked fruits of Abolitionism has been its suicidal influences. Its principles run directly to Radicalism, and that of the lowest depth. Hence, while the speeches of men hired to abuse the South, have awakened on both sides great feelings—on the one of indignation, and the other of irritation,—they have killed their own cause, by the principles they were forced to adopt for consistency, and left the public mind and ear in just that excited state, that it is prepared the better, for the reception of truth. The subject will be, must be, discussed. Increased acquaintance with each other will serve to correct the erroneous impressions, as to both master and slave, left by Abolition lecturers, and to open the eyes of the South to a proper view of its own interests."

As the free negroes become more intelligent, they will see and feel more deeply this state of things, and thereby become convinced that their best policy is to emigrate to a country where they will have none of these depressing influences operating upon them. We fondly anticipate the period when thousands of them will emigrate to their father land, paying their own passage, as the Germans and Irish are now pouring into this land from the countries of their nativity. And we think we can see in the increased favor now shown to this scheme, both in the North and the South, the day star of hope rising over our own happy land, as well as over the benighted continent of Africa.—*Presbyterian Herald*.

(From the Southern Churchman.)

LIBERIA.—We publish some valuable extracts in our paper to-day, in relation to the condition and prospects of Liberia. The time has come, we think, when those who have been doubtful of the feasibility and usefulness of African colonization, should look to its results, and those who have laboured in patient expectation of its success, should rejoice that such a measure of it should be attained.

We need add nothing to the articles concerning this enterprize, which our readers will find elsewhere in our columns. We recommend them to the attention of all, and the subject at large to the interest and prayers of the Christian community.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

We copy the following picture of the republic of Liberia from the London Times. We are glad to see such a picture in an English paper. It will answer the question asked by many in England,—What has America done for the negro? We have often been asked this question by Englishmen, and we have never been ashamed to place our answer by the side of any statement which they could honestly make of the results of English philanthropy in the negro cause. "What has America done for the negro? Look," we have said, "to Liberia! See there the only country on the globe in which the negro is a man, in full possession of all the rights of a man! See there an extent of more than 300 miles of African coast from

which the slave trade is effectually excluded! See there a colony of moral, industrious, intelligent black men, carrying the English language, and with it commerce, science, the arts, English literature, Gospel light and republican liberty into the darkest regions of heathenism and slavery! A hundred years hence let an Englishman ask: "What has America done for the negro? and all Africa may respond: 'The continent which England once robbed and ravaged, and from which she tore our bleeding sires, now smiles and rejoices, through all its borders, in the light shed upon it by the sons of those exiles, returning with heaven's best blessings from that distant land.'"

N. Y. Observer.

(From the London Times.)

On Wednesday last, we mentioned the circumstances of the colony of Liberia having just been recognised as an independent republic by Great Britain and France, and of a treaty of trade and commerce having upon our part been concluded with that State. So little, however, is known of its situation, prospects, and resources, that it will be desirable to furnish some general information on these points.

The colony of Liberia lies midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, and was established by the American Colonization Society, in 1820, by an immigration of free or liberated people of colour from the United States. Since that period its population, including the aborigines, who have incorporated themselves with the immigrants, has increased to upwards of 80,000, while the land they occupy extends along 320 miles of coast, and reaches on an average about 80 miles into the interior. The proportion of the population born in America, or of American descent, is estimated at about 10,000, and such has been the effect of their example and influence, that out of the remaining 70,000, consisting of aborigines, or of captives released from slavers, at least 50,000 can speak the English language, so that any one would perfectly understand them; while their habits are rapidly becoming those of civilized and steady agriculturists. The desire for education is also manifested by the surrounding tribes, and instances are not uncommon of natives sending their children four or five hundred miles from the interior, to be instructed in the primary schools established in the republic. Of these there are thirty-six in operation, with an average attendance in each of about forty aboriginal pupils.

The whole of the territory of Liberia has been purchased from time to time from the aboriginal owners, and in this way at least twenty petty sovereignties have been extinguished. In its former condition the coast was the constant resort of slavers, but the traffic is now effectually suppressed as far as the jurisdiction of the republic extends, and its entire abandonment is an invariable stipulation in every treaty of trade and protection into which the republic may consent to enter with neighboring States. The disposition to avail themselves of treaties of this description is plainly on the increase on the part of the surrounding natives; and it is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 of persons in the interior now obtain their supply of European goods from the Republic and from the kindred colony of Cape Palmas. Last year eighty-two foreign vessels visited Liberia, and exchanged merchandise for articles of African production to the amount of \$600,000.

The natural resources of Liberia are immense, and are steadily in process of development. The principal articles of export are ivory, palm oil (of which \$150,000 worth was shipped in 1847), camwood, gold dust, &c. Coffee is indigenous, and of excellent quality, and is now being cultivated extensively. It yields more than in the West Indies, and the belief is entertained that it may be produced so as to compete with slave labour. Sugar also thrives well, but enough only is grown for home consumption, and there is no pre-

sent hope of competing with Cuba or Brazil. Cocoa has just been introduced, and promises well. Cotton, it is expected, will soon become an article of export. Indigo, ginger, arrow-root, and various other articles of commerce, likewise grow luxuriantly. Rich mines exist in the country, and only require capital to open them up.

The population is upon the whole well disposed to work, and the rate of wages per day is about 1s. sterling. It is an extraordinary feature of this part of the coast, that horses and other draught animals will not live, and hence every kind of transport, except that upon rivers, is performed by manual labour. Much of the camwood which is exported from Liberia is brought a distance of 200 miles on men's backs. It is seen, however, that this difficulty, which appears a great one at first, may have the effect not only of inuring the people to labour, but of stimulating them to every kind of mechanical contrivance by which it may be overcome. The climate of Liberia, although more healthy than Sierra Leone, is still deadly to the European; but the improvement it has undergone during the last ten years from the effect of clearing, drainage, &c., is stated to have been most remarkable. The coloured immigrants from America, who used invariably to suffer from fever on their arrival, are now able to go to work at once. The duration of life amongst the colonists is considered to be about the same as in England.

At Monrovia, the port and capital, the population amounts to about 9,000.* A large portion of the territory has been accurately surveyed, and is sold in sections by the government at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. The government of the country is precisely on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and house of representatives, the number of members in the former being six, and in the latter twenty-eight. The possession of real estate to the value of thirty dollars is the electoral qualification. The revenue, which was last year about \$20,000, is derived entirely from an *ad valorem* duty of six per cent. on imports, and the produce of land sales. Ardent spirits, the use of which it is sought to discourage, form an exception, and are taxed twenty-five cents per gallon. The principal trade is carried on by barter, but there is a small paper circulation of about \$6,000, redeemable on demand.

The organization of the Republic as an independent State took place in July, last year, when Mr. Roberts, who had formerly acted as governor under the colonization society, was elected president. Speaking of his qualifications, Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, says in a report to the American government, dated in 1844:

"Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity; and we have in the example of these two gentlemen irrefragable proof of the capability of coloured people to govern themselves."

While, with regard to the advantages of the colony, he adds:

"So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave trade. Their endeavours have been eminently successful, and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coast from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented."

*About 6,000 in all the settlements would be nearer the mark. We find it necessary often to correct errors like the above, (made inadvertently, no doubt,) as they are always referred to by our enemies as emanating from the official organ of the Colonization Societies.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening last. In the absence of the President, the Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and called upon the Rev. R. R. GURLEY to address the throne of grace.

The Secretary presented a summary statement of the facts contained in the annual report, from which we gather the following facts:

The Society has sent out to Liberia during the past year 443 emigrants—324 slaves who were liberated for the purpose, 2 re-captured Africans, and 117 free persons of colour, who were from thirteen States of the Union, viz: from Virginia 170, Georgia 69, South Carolina 47, Mississippi 35, Louisiana 37, Kentucky 28, Alabama 23, Washington 10, Pennsylvania 9, Illinois 7, New York 5, North Carolina 5, Georgetown, D. C. 5, Ohio 1, and Michigan 1. The applicants who are waiting to be carried over during the year 1849, number 657; and it is expected that the applications will exceed the means for transporting the applicants. The receipts during the last year were \$50,114 37. Expenses \$51,953 46; balance against the Society \$1,839 09. The report commented at some length on the prosperous condition of Liberia, and was, upon the whole, an interesting document.

The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the history of the past year, as developed in the report which has just been read, has strengthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that in their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph.

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, with some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and christianity: in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from the continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy, by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon, after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognized and respected in the Federal Constitution: therefore

Resolved, That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman who reveres the Federal Union,

has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the States that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

Resolved, further, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence, are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law.

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., of New York, was called upon, and having made an address, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the influence which the scheme of African colonization exerts to suppress the slave trade, to spread the English language and the principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and extend American commerce, should commend it to the favourable consideration of the respective State Legislatures and of the General Government.

The meeting, which was very large, and very interesting, then adjourned.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SHERMAN, widow of the late *Hon. Roger M. Sherman*, died at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 3d of August, in the 75th year of her age. Her intellectual powers and accomplishments were of a superior order. She was the friend of the friendless, and the firm supporter of "whatever was pure and lovely and of good report." She was a constant and generous patron of this society. Many and liberal were her donations to its funds while she was living, and in her "last will and testament" she left substantial evidence of the high place it held in her regards, by bequeathing it a legacy of *four thousand dollars*. "Blessed is the memory of the just." "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

DR. CHARLES EVERETTE, of Albemarle Co., Va. died in October last, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in that part of the country. In the distribution of his large estate, he left his slaves, 33 in number, to be freed and settled in Liberia at the expiration of five years. It is understood that this term of time has been prescribed to prepare them for their new mode of life, by a discipline and education suited to make the change a blessing to them. Ample means have been appropriated by the testator to render them comfortable, if not independent in their new abode. Dr. Charles D. Everette, the executor and principal legatee, is, we are assured, diligently engaged in instituting judicious measures to carry out the provisions of the will.

During the past year, we have sent 443 emigrants to Liberia. The *Nehemiah Rich* sailed from New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, with 129; the *Amazon* from Baltimore, 4th of February, with 41; the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 11th of April, with 140; the *Col. Howard* from Savannah, 6th of May, with 99; and the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 6th of September, with 31.

Of these people, 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia; 2 were recaptured Africans, the remaining 117 were free.

They were recaptured in thirteen different States, and in the District of Columbia, as follows: 170 were from Virginia—60 were from Georgia—47 were from

South Carolina—37 were from Louisiana—35 were from Mississippi—28 were from Kentucky—23 were from Alabama—10 were from Washington City—9 were from Pennsylvania—7 were from Illinois—5 were from New York—5 were from North Carolina—5 were from Georgetown, D. C.—1 was from Ohio—and 1 from Michigan.

On their arrival in Liberia, they were located in nearly all the different settlements, and are now successfully prosecuting the various branches of business.

Their health has generally been good. Only 4 adults and 8 children have died with the acclimating fever. There were some deaths from other causes, not in any way attributable to the climate of Liberia.

These 12 deaths occurred among 412 of the emigrants. The 31 by the Liberia Packet are not included, as they had not arrived when our last advices left. Twelve deaths out of 412 emigrants is not an alarming mortality.

To Dr. Lugenbeel and his assistant, Dr. Roberts, great praise is due, for their untiring attendance upon the sick, and their skillful treatment of the acclimating fever.

In addition to the above emigrants already sent to Liberia, we had anticipated, and made partial preparations for, despatching a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of this year, with upwards of three hundred people. But the *Cholera* commenced its work of death in that city on the 16th of December, and prevailed to such an alarming extent that it was considered best to postpone the sailing of the vessel until the disease should disappear, or so abate as to render it safe for the emigrants to come into the city.

This was a great disappointment to the people, who are eager to embark for their new home, and will be attended with some extra expense to the Society. Application has been made to us for a passage to Liberia, from 245 in Mississippi—69 in Tennessee—27 in Indiana—24 in Kentucky—2 in Ohio—61 in Virginia—60 in South Carolina—6 in New York—7 in Connecticut—1 in Georgetown—5 in Washington City—16 in North Carolina—and 125 in Georgia; making a total of 657.

Those who expected to have sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. are included in this number.

Reasoning from the past year, we may fairly calculate that before the close of the present year, we shall receive applications for a passage for at least five hundred more, provided we can send out the present applicants as fast as they are ready to go. Should the Society, however, be unable to do this, it will produce discouragement, and immediately check the spirit of emigration.

Of these who are now ready to go, very few are able to pay anything towards defraying their expenses. A large number are slaves whose freedom depends on their removal to Liberia. For some of these, abundant means have been provided by the will of their masters. The great majority of them depend entirely upon the Society.

It will at once be seen, that if the Society were to adopt the policy of sending out none but those who pay their own expenses, or who are provided for by the persons liberating them, the business of emigration would soon be greatly diminished. Let any person look around him and see how few of the free colored people make anything more than a bare living, and he will soon be convinced that for the present, and for some time to come, until the spirit of emigration becomes more earnest and determined, the Society must perform the benevolent office of transporting them to Liberia, and supporting them during the acclimation.

From present appearances, we are led to infer that emigrants anxious to

go to Liberia, and capable of doing good there, will multiply faster than will the means of defraying their expenses. During the last two years, we were assured by our friends in various parts of the country, that we need entertain no fears on this subject, that the grand difficulty would be to find people willing to leave this land of their birth, for a new and somewhat trying home in the land of their fathers. On the basis of these assurances, we encouraged the spirit of emigration; took vigorous measures to circulate correct information about Liberia among the free people, and to inform masters who were anxious to send their slaves to where they could be *really* benefitted, that the Society was in circumstances to accommodate a limited number of them. In addition to this, the inducements held out by Liberia to the colored people of this country, to make it their home, have been greatly augmented, and are still on the increase. Experience has shown to the satisfaction of all who are acquainted with the facts, that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions, can be obtained only in Liberia. Both for their present good and future advancement, the only broad clear field is open there. The more intelligent and the more educated they become, the more certainly will they appreciate the advantages of citizenship in Liberia. The organization of the free Republic of Liberia, and their great prosperity since, have removed the violent prejudices which many entertained against the enterprise.

These, with other incentives to emigration, will not only continue to operate, but will gather strength with time, and assume new aspects and exert fresh influence with every change in the moral aspect of society.

Is there a probability that funds sufficient can be raised to transport to Liberia, and sustain during acclimation, the increasing numbers who have no other hope or dependence but the Society?

Upon this question the history of the financial endeavors during the past year does not throw as cheering a light as we could desire. And yet from what has already been said and done in favor of the Society, we are assured that if all its friends would contribute as they are able, annually, we should have means to make a large advance on anything which has been done.

The total amount of our receipts from all sources during the past year were \$50,114 37. The expenditures amounted to \$51,953 46—leaving a balance against the society of \$1,839 09, on the supposition that the balances now due the society are all good. This, however, is not the case. By the reference to the balance sheet appended to this report, it will be perceived that our bills payable and other liabilities amount to \$8,746 39. All these must inevitably be paid. But we cannot say the same of the amount due the society, which is only \$6,907 30. Some part of this we cannot expect to receive. It will be a long time before some of the others will be settled. So that we must calculate to provide for paying a large portion of the debts we owe from some other source than from the debts due us.

To meet the exigencies of the past year, the society has been compelled to exercise the utmost economy; has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power to raise funds and husband resources, and to use its credit as far as could be done with propriety. The necessity for sending out the emigrants who having gone, and at the several times of their departure, has been so urgent, that for nearly the whole year the expenditures have been made in advance of the receipts. This at times has subjected us to very considerable embarrassment. But the work to be done was of such a nature that we could not conscientiously postpone it.

This state of things will account for the present indebtedness of the society.

In the history of the colonization movement in various parts of the country, during the past year, many things have taken place which encourage us to hope for greatly enlarged receipts during the year upon which we are now about to enter. There has every where been a manifest advance of public sentiment in our favour. A large number of ecclesiastical bodies, after full and free discussion of the subject, have adopted, with great unanimity, resolutions approving the principles and operations of the society, and recommending to pastors of the churches to take up collections in aid of its funds. Some of these bodies have never before thus given the seal of their approval; others have not done it for many years past. The agents of the society are every where received with great kindness, and in many more places than formerly, admitted to the pulpits to plead for the cause on the Sabbath, and before the regular congregation. Often they have found persons willing but unable to contribute at the time, who have promised them a welcome reception and liberal donations when they make their next yearly visit.

* * * * *

The first legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" assembled in Monrovia on the 3d day of January last. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, president elect of the Republic, delivered an appropriate inaugural address before being sworn into office.

The members of the Legislature seem to have been impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rested upon them, and of the vast importance of the work committed to them as the representatives of a free, sovereign and independent people.

Thus far, the Liberians have proved themselves capable of self-government. They have passed the critical period of a change of organization. They have consolidated their strength, and become familiarized to the privileges of freedom and the responsibilities of self-control. No people have ever exhibited greater devotion to their government and institutions, or submitted more readily to lawful authority. We have every reason to believe that the government of the "Republic of Liberia" is now fixed on as permanent a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising.

The purchase of territory has been prosecuted with vigor, and is nearly completed. The line of coast from Little Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of 320 miles, is now all under the jurisdiction of the government of Liberia, and held in fee simple by it, with the exception of a few small tracts, amounting to about 20 miles. It is gratifying to know that they have purchased *New Cesters*, the only remaining slave factory on that part of the coast. It cost \$2,000. The slave traders established there refused to break up and depart at the warning of the authorities of Liberia. They armed several hundred of the natives who were in their pay, intending to defend their premises. There is no doubt, however, that they will soon be routed. When Gov. Roberts was in this country an effort was made to obtain an armed vessel, to be placed for a few days under the direction of the president of Liberia, to aid in breaking up the slave factory. But the executive entertained some doubts as to their power to do it. While in Europe, President Roberts represented the case to the English and French governments; and the former ordered the commodore on the African coast to render the Republic whatever assistance was necessary to enable the Liberians to break up the slave trade on that part of the coast; and the latter placed at their disposal two men-of-war for the same purpose!

* * * * *

General peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the Republic for the past year. The inhabitants are busy and happy in the prosecution of their various avocations.

Greater attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil. The value of this branch of business is becoming more correctly estimated. The lovely bank of the St. Paul's and St. John's rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root, and coffee is engrossing many minds. They have exported considerable quantities of these articles during the past year. Coffee will undoubtedly be the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia. It is easy of cultivation. It yields a large crop in five years after being planted, and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world.

The cause of education has received increased attention. The churches have mostly been blessed with revivals of religion. The native tribes are becoming more subject to the laws, and accustomed to the manners and habits of civilized life. From present prospects there is no limit that can be fixed to the good influence which Liberia and her institutions can exert upon the native tribes, but the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa.

The American squadron on the coast of Africa has been of great advantage to Liberia. The officers have taken the most friendly interest in the welfare of the Republic. The United States government, early in the past year, appointed a commercial agent to reside in Liberia, and have in various ways shown their approbation of the stand taken by the citizens thereof, in organizing an independent government.

The respective governments of England and France have both acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and the former has entered into a treaty of commerce and amity; thus placing Liberia on an equality with the most favoured nations. They received President Roberts in the most respectful manner, and treated him and his country with all distinguished courtesy.

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

AFRICA.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. J. Payne—1848.

Thursday, June 15th, 1848.—This morning three men belonging to this place were shot on the Cavalla by the River people. A woman, the mother of one of our girls, E. Taft, was also taken captive, and it is reported, severely wounded with a spear. This was quite unexpected by this people; the Baboes, who own both sides of the river, having assured them that no fighting should be allowed on its waters. Neutrals, however, in Africa, are universally treacherous; a small present from one of the contending parties being, ordinarily, sufficient to induce them to betray the interests and lives of the other. In the present case it is said that the River people were led by a Babo man.

The effect of the above casualty will greatly increase the famine, which has been for some time pressing heavily upon the people of this place; as by it almost the only channel by which supplies reach them, must be in a great measure closed. The distress is already very great. Many persons, men and women, assure us that they often eat nothing for three or four days together, and the children, whom we feel compelled to retain, (having no means of procuring food elsewhere,) have been living for several weeks on one meal of rice a day, instead of three. Two barrels of ship's bread, which we providentially procured a short time since, were given away in as many weeks, and the poor creatures are still thronging us constantly to beg a morsel of something to keep them alive.

Saturday, June 17th.—The distress brought to my notice this afternoon in passing through the town, was truly appalling. Many, chiefly women, appeared to be on the eve of starvation. Several were in a sinking condition from disease, produced or aggravated by the want of all suitable food. A plantain, a potato, a little piece of salt meat, was pleaded for with an importunity which indicated that life or death depended on my granting or refusing the request.

Sunday, June 18th.—The congregation this morning did not exceed 140. Many of the Sedibo went out early to escort a party of women and others on the road to the interior for supplies. This evening, just as I was beginning my usual lecture, the barking of dogs showed that there was some stranger in the Mission house. Apprehensive that it might prove a thief, one of the boys came in to see what was the matter. We found a poor old woman, whom we had been keeping alive for some days, lying on the floor. At the risk of being bitten by our dogs, which are very much dreaded, she had dragged herself to the house to beg something to keep her alive through the night. She was so much exhausted by the effort as to be scarcely able to speak. It is persons of this description, the aged, who are always abandoned by their relatives at this season. Many of them have already died from this cause. Others must follow. It is truly pitiable to contemplate such a prospect without the possibility of averting it.

Thursday, June 27th.—To day the quarterly examination for this station was held. In consequence of my having been compelled by the famine to send most of our smaller children away for a time, the attendance was smaller than on any similar occasion for some years past. The examination of those present, however, was quite creditable to them and their teacher. This afternoon a canoe returned from a successful ambush against the River people. The party, consisting of six, embarked last night, and passing their enemies, went some fifteen miles below them, to the territory of a neutral tribe. Here, hauling up their canoe, they lay concealed near the path along which they knew the River people passed to obtain supplies. In a short time, they caught and killed five women, and brought home a sixth with her child, in consequence of her being a native of Rocktown. This is in retaliation for the River people having waylaid and killed the three men on the River, a short time since.

It is much to be lamented that poor women are thus made the victims of this war. But the blame lies at the door of the River people, who commenced it, and whom I forewarned of a just retribution.

Saturday, July 1st.—Information has been received here to-day, that four, as some state, more River Cavalla women have been killed by Cavalla people, secreted on the Plabo territory. Some affirm that the Plaboes themselves, have done this, at the instigation of this people.

Tuesday, July 4th.—It is eleven years to-day since we landed at Cape Palmas. What cause have we for gratitude in the mercies which have been enjoyed, and in the continued preservation of our lives!

Friday, August 4th.—This afternoon visited Wotteh for the purpose of preaching; and also, in case circumstances should appear favorable, to do something towards terminating the unhappy contest between the people of that place and Cavalla. Although I have always been at great pains to show both parties that I am perfectly neutral in the pending war, I have found it difficult to do so, and have consequently refrained from any attempt at mediation, lest it should be construed to the disadvantage of the Cavalla people. As, however, the acting governor of the colony had lately visited all the other towns engaged in the war, except Wotteh, for the purpose of inducing them to suspend hostilities, I determined on the present occasion

to use my influence there, if any I possessed, in promoting the same laudable object. Accordingly, after religious services, I introduced the subject of the war. I tried to show that I had no personal interest in the matter, and in my earnest desire for its termination, could only be influenced by a consideration for the necessary evils which it brought upon the parties engaged in it. Then, before allowing an opportunity of replying, according to an invariable native custom in such cases, I threw down on the floor two leaves of the palm tree. The great utility of the palm makes this a peculiarly sacred ceremony amongst native Africans, and the idea is, that if these leaves are deposited and left in the territory of the contending parties, those who "take war over them" will be beaten. It would be difficult to describe the rage into which my previously courteous audience was thrown the moment the palm leaves were laid on the floor. "You have come on an evil errand," vociferated the old chief, in whose house we were assembled. "We will not settle this affair unless the Cavalla people sue for peace. No, never! Take those things from the floor and be off." The whole population now flew to arms, and came around the house, sounding their trumpets, ringing their war bells, and using all kinds of menacing attitudes and expressions, as if about to attack the Cavalla people in my person. All now joined in the order of the old chief, that I should instantly take up the palm leaves and carry them off. Having been prepared for this demonstration, I refused to take up the leaves, only remarking, that I was serious in my purpose to terminate the war. They now turned to a Plabo boy, one of our scholars, who was with me, and told him if he did not take them up, they would beat him—kill him. He for some time refused, but was at length so intimidated by threats and blows that he yielded. Ignorant of this, I mounted my donkey and proceeded to the town gate on my way home. On arriving here, however, I found this closed and barred, and moreover, a sturdy warrior with gun and cutlass in hand guarding it, and declaring I should not leave the town without the palm leaves. As the shades of evening were fast closing in, and judging from the appearance of things that further perseverance would be worse than vain, I took the magical things from the boy and passed out the gate. A deafening shout of exultation was now raised by some sixty stentorian voices, and prolonged until it almost transcended physical endurance. But I was not to get rid of them here. As it would never do to have the palm leaves left anywhere on the Wotteh territory, I was escorted by the whole body of the soldiery beyond its limits, and until we reached these, the same menacing gestures were continued which had been used in town, to which was superadded no little personal ridicule and abuse. All this, however, my previous knowledge of native customs had prepared me to anticipate. Where neutral natives interfere to make peace, they are generally beaten, sometimes almost killed, by the contending parties. And this, although it may be fully understood that the ultimate design is to accept the proffered mediation. The reason assigned for this ungracious custom is, that were the parties to agree readily to a settlement, it might be inferred that they were intimidated, or on other accounts desirous of peace, which would, according to native ideas, be discreditable. Such demonstrations as above described are designed to make the impression that the party is still able and disposed to fight, and if at last assenting to a suspension of hostilities, is induced to do so only because of the mediation of friends.

What will be the result of the efforts made in the present case, is yet uncertain. The acting governor, I understand, is still using his endeavors to stop a contest so injurious to colonial, native, and Missionary interests.

Sunday, August 6th.—Baptized Tu-la-yu, Jane Barry, wife of Frederic Goodwin, the native man now living at Rockbookah. In the afternoon ad-

ministered the communion to 27 professing Christians, 23 of whom were natives.

Friday, August 18th.—Returned from a pastoral visit to Cape Palmas and Fishtown. At both these places I preached and administered the Lord's Supper. I was sorry to find that the late extreme scarcity of food had compelled Dr. Perkins almost entirely to disband the schools at Fishtown. As, however, the rice crop is now being brought in, it is hoped that the children may again be speedily collected. Dr. Perkins reports one of the oldest native youths connected with the station as a candidate for Baptism.

BALTIMORE, *February 25th, 1849.*

DR. JAS. HALL,

Dear Sir—I acknowledge donations and subscriptions to the Md. State Col. Society, and Col. Journal, received by me for the month of February, as follows :

G. J. Conradt,	\$2 00	C. R. Gwyn,	\$1 00
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Yours, with high respect,

JNO. W. WELLS, *Trav'g Agent.*

TERMS.

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☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

